WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music-La Paverita. mondomy of music-La raverità.

Rooth's Theatre-Humpty Dumpty. Matines.

Daty's New Theatre-The Royal Middy. Matines.

Fifth Avenue Theatre-La Marjolaine.

Grand Opera House-Fritz in Frient. Matines.

Maverley's Theatre-Widov Bedot. Matines. Moster & Blat's Garden-Concert. Madison Square Theatre-Hard Kirks. Matine Madison Square Garden-Coucert,

Nible's Garden—Titabirs. New York Aquarium—Paristan Circus. Mattnes. Diympic Thentre—Tickst-of Leave Man. Mattnes. Park Theater—Chawles. Standard Theater—Robinson Crasse, Esq. Matines

Ban Francisco Minstrels—Love's Endurance. Mailines. Theatre Comique—Malligan Guard Surprise. Mailines. Xony Poster's Theatre—Variety. Union Square Theatre—The Pales Friend. Metines. Wallack's Theatre-How fibe Loves Him. Mailnes. Windsor Theatre-Uncle Tom's Cabin, Matines.

The Voice of a Patriot.

These words have the ring of an honest utterance, fearlessly spoken: "If Gen. GRANT be a candidate in the present temper of political parties, I fear an effort to inaugurate him whether elected or not. The danger of Mexicanizing this republic is greater, in my judgment, than the temporary success of the Democratic party. When the rule of the majority is once broken, the result is either anarchy or monarchy. In preference to either of these give us the peaceful rule of any party. The one may be remedied without blood; the other, never,"

The man who made the remarkable speech from which this passage is taken is a Republican of long standing, a partisan where party polities are concerned, a veteran of the Union army in the war of the rebellion. He is not opposing GRANT in the interest of any rival candidate. His convictions and his fears in regard to the third term are shared by hundreds of thousands of his fellow Republicans; he has had courage to say aloud and in plain language what he thinks and what he fears, while others have contented themselves with thinking and fearing in silence.

Gen. JOHN B. HENDERSON earned the right to be called a patriot in 1861, when he did so much to keep Missouri in the Union. His speech last week at St. Louis gives him a second title to the honor that outlives party organizations.

To a Proposition for Harmony John Kelly Says No!

The following statement appeared in the

New York Herald yesterday: "Mr. PRIMET of Missouri, Mr. Bannum of Connecticut, and ex-Mayor Prince of Boston tendered their sid early last week in an effort toward harmonizing the party in this State, and, with a committee, of which Mr. Thomas W. PITTMAN WAS Chairman, sought out Mr. ASRAW S. Hewitt, as a member of the National Democratic Com-mittee, whom the New York committee desired to see at the head of a movement in the interest of Democratic harmony. But Mr. Hawirr, while declaring himself to be beartily in favor of any measure that can unite the De-morracy, desired not to be made a leader. He thought it enough for him if he said, as he did, that he will support

the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

"Subsequently the committee of New Yorkers who had visited Mr. Hawrer, adding to their number Dr. Musroan. editor of the Kansas City Times, and Mr. Pangsonn, a wellknown Democrat of Missouri, went to the Comptroller's home and had a long interview with him. Mr. Pitters of the committee says that when the Tammany chief was asked whether it is possible to reconcile the differences In the Democratic party, he replied, emphatically, 'Not'
The interview lasted an entire evening, but the chief's
attitude, it is said, was unchanged throughout."

Mr. JOHN KELLY is at the head of the Tammany Society, a Democratic political organization, powerful from its numbers and discipline. We are within eight months of a Presidential election, and within three months of a National Convention to nominate Democratic candidates. Under these interesting and critical circumstances there are some indications that Mr. KELLY is in league with the Republicans, and many evidences that he is fully determined not to cooperate heartily with the Democratic party unless he is permitted to dictate its course of action.

Are the mass of his followers resolved to follow him whithersoever he may choose to lead, even though the result is certain to be the election of Gen. GRANT to a third term?

As was Expected.

The news that the bill requiring the elevated railroad companies to carry all passengers at all hours for a uniform fare of five cents a head has been killed in the Senate will cause more indignation than surprise. This result was predicted even before the bill passed the Assembly.

The distinction, such as it is, of making the motion in Committee of the Whole to strike out the enacting clause of the bill fell to Senator McCarthy of Syracuse. After it had prevailed, and a motion to simply report progress had been voted down, the committee rose and reported. Thereupon Mr. Aston forced his associates to go upon the record by making the motion to reject the report and order the bill to a third reading. The Senators who voted yea on this motion were:

WM. WALDORF ASTOR, EDRUSD L. PITTS. FRED A. SCHROEDER, IRA DAVENTORR

Seven in all.

BRADLEY WINGLOW The Senators voting nay upon this motion

IRAAC V. BARRE, Jr., JOHN BIRDSALL, WM. H. MUNTHA, WM. H. ROBERTSON. WATERS W. BRAMAN, PERDINAND KIDNAN WM. W. ROCKWELL CHARLES A. FOWLER, EDWARD HOGAN, JAMES STRVERS, JOHN C. JACORS, GEORGE P. LORD ROBE H. STRABAM, WERTTER WAGNER, S. H. WENDOVER, BENJ. H. WILLIAMS,

EDWARD M. DENKIS MCCARTRY, WILLIAM B. WOODLE. Twenty-three in all.

EDWARD M. MADDEN,

The only Senators not voting were DOLPHUS S. LYNDE and JAMES H. LOOMIS. Of the New York city members, two-As-TOR and BIXBY-voted yea; five-EIDMAN, FORSTER, HOGAN, SEEBACHER, and STRAHAN -voted nay. Of the Brooklyn members, one-Schroeden-voted yea; two-Jacobs and MURTHA-voted nay. Of the members from the rural districts, four voted yea and

sixteen voted nay. Of the Senators who assigned reasons for their opposition to the bill, McCarriy said the elevated roads were yet in their infancy, and it would be unwise to hamper them; FORSTER said the effect of passing it would be to overgrowd the cars; Hogan had been told that it would diminish the number of through trains: MADDEN wanted the upper part of Manhattan Island opened to poor people, and, besides, was for encouraging the pioneers in railroad enterprises on general principles; and Woodin wouldn't be a party to checking the growth of rapid trausit, or to the impairment of the contract on which it rests, especially as he was satisfied the companies would not abuse or misuse their privileges. Let these so-called

arguments go for what they are worth. But it would be more interesting to know the amount of the argument employed outside of the Senate Chamber with those Sen-

their minds somewhat suddenly as to the merita of the bill.

Things the Salvation Army Should Have Thought About.

While welcoming the detachment of the Salvation Army which has descended on New York, it will hardly be impertment to inquire, Has the victory won over the hosts of sin in England been so complete that a corps can be spared to undertake operations on this side of the Atlantic? In military tactics it is esteemed dangerous to weaken the main force to assault distant points, especially when the enemy in front is strong and arrogant.

We have not yet heard that the Salvation Army has conquered the strongholds of English sin. All the reports rather indicate that there is the usual amount of vice and misery in England, that no remarkable diminution in the neglect of religious truth has occurred, that poverty continues widespread and hopeless, and that drunkenness, the prolific parent of both poverty and crime, is an even more alarming evil now than in the past. It would therefore seem that the Salvation Army had its hands full at home, and could ill spare any of its forces to assail our wickedness, though doubtless it is an enemy so strong that all the efforts of our churches and evangelists are unable to keep it in check.

Still, the detachment of the Salvation much need of conversion here in America. we yet go out of our way to try to convert the Chinamen, provided they will stay in China, and to turn the hosts of heathendom generally from their idols by putting before them the beauties of a religion whose practice is comparatively rare in our own Christian land. Moreover, they might also say with truth that we spared England our MOODY and SANKEY, and now it is only fair that England should respond by lending us

a corps of its Salvation Army.

Anyway, they are here, and have begur operations, so far without any notable success, we are obliged to say. Perhaps revivalistic efforts are more common in the United States than in England, and fail to awaken the same amount of curiosity on that account; and perhaps our familiarity with them has made us more critical of the methods used and the abilities of the operators. We can say, without boasting, that the English can teach us nothing about religious revivals which we do not already know.

Several of our religious sects, notably the Baptists and Methodists, the most numerous of all, were built up by widespread revivals in the last century and during the earlier days of this century. Camp meetings and protracted religious meetings, led by nomadic evangelists, wrought the scattered population up to a state of religious exaltation, and laid the foundations of our most numerous Protestant communions. WHITEFIELD gave Methodism root by his preaching tours, and SUMMERFIELD spread the doctrines of WESLEY in the cities. Then we had FINNEY and JACOB KNAPP, revivalists of wonderful success, and there were times when many communities were fired by them and their coadjutors with consum-

ing religious zeal. After this experience with the giants of evangelism, it cannot be expected that a little company of uneducated and commonplace women from the farming districts of England, led by a man of very ordinary capacity, will make much of a stir among us. Most of our people have outgrown the old revival methods, or have so changed them that nowadays a camp meeting has become a name for a thronged seaside resort with all the modern improvements, including real estate speculators.

The Salvation Army has, in fact, sent a detachment of its forces to a country covered with evangelical battle fields, and where the great captains of revivalism have established a standard to which this awkward squad cannot hope to attain. Perhaps they had thought longer about the difficulties of their task and the criticism and comparisons to which they must be subject, they would have foregone their journey across the Atlantic, and stayed at home, where, heaven knows, there is sin enough to conquer. But, anyway, they will have a chance to see the country.

Besides, this is not a good time for the starting of a revival. It may not be creditable to human nature, and indeed it is very discreditable, but in times of adversity rather than in times of prosperity men are likely to feel their dependence on divine help. They may forget to thank, but they are not apt to forget to ask; and when they are in trouble they are readlest to seek the aid and refuge of religion. It was after the business distress of 1857 that the last great revival occurred, and men crowded into down-town churches and into theatres to listen to religious exhortations, and to take part in prayer meetings; and Moody and SANKEY won their superficial success here a few years ago during the grievous commercial depression.

But now business is so lively and remunerative that men feel as if they could not afford the time to get into line to march with the Salvation Army.

Disguising History.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a vote accepting with thanks the crayon portrait of JEFFERSON DAVIS left to it by the late Mrs. Dorsey, and saying that it will be prized "for its historic value in presenting ex-President Davis in the true garb in which he was attired at the time of his said capture, as appears from an autograph letter

from him, accompanying said pleture." This portrait presents a man in ordinary garments; it gives no trace of the waterproof cloak and red-edged black shawl in which, as Major-Gen. J. H. Wilson has incontestably shown, Mr. Davis was captured. This portrait, therefore, and its accompanying letter, constitute a foolish and futile at-

tempt to misrepresent the facts of history. There is overwhelming evidence that Mr. DAVIS, when his tent was surrounded, emerged from it, walking between his wife and his wife's sister, in an attire which the former had hastily put on him, and that he so closely resembled an old woman that the trooper at his tent door was deceived and let them all pass. There is no doubt that a waterproof nearly covered his boots, that a shawl was thrown over his head, and that a trooper who could not "spy a big beard under the muffler," because it was so care fully hidden, yet did at length notice the boots, and crying, "That's no woman!" gave chase, followed by his comrades. Mr. Davis himself admits that he were the waterproof and shawl until he was thus brought to a halt, but says that he then 'threw them off;" and hence he holds that he was not technically captured until after

he had done so. There would be little in this feature of the famous capture worth talking about did not Mr. Davis persistently revert to it. There is nothing unprecedented in a fugitive's trying to escape in a portion of his wife's garments. Undoubtedly the scene

ators who, according to Mr. Bixsy, changed | had its ludierous aspect, and it seemed specially so at a time when pent-up public emotion at last found a four years' tragedy tipped with a moment of farce; but the only discreditable circumstance is that Mr. DAVIS, fastening on this petty, personal incident as the only one in his career for chagrin, should seek to misrepresent it to posterity. Of what historic value can his ordinary clothes be? The only historic value would be in those extraordinary ones that are not introduced into the portrait. He should be mortifled, not at having disguised himself, but in having attempted to disguise history.

A Specimen of Civil Service Reform.

Thousands of honest, conscientious men give their steadfast support to the Republican party because they believe that party to be sincerely devoted to civil service reform as a distinctive political measure.

We respectfully invite the attention of all such credulous persons to a little incident which has just occurred at Albany.

JOHN F. SMYTH, as is well known, is considered an unfit incumbent of the office of State Superintendent of Insurance, not only by his political opponents, who may have some prejudice against him, but by many of the best men among his political friends.

A deputation from a Republican organization waited upon Gov. Connell, and after soliciting a hearing on the ground that they had borne their part in helping to secure Army might reply that, though there is so his election, and that they were devoted to the interests and policy of his administration, they urged the continuance of John F. SMYTH in the office he occupies, on account of his past political services, and "that he may bring confusion on the enemies of the administration."

Here is an avowal of pure and elevated principles of civil service reform!

The people of the State will now distinctly understand that if Mr. JOHN F. SMYTH is continued in office, at a high salary, it is to the end that he may "bring confusion" on the political opponents of Gov. Cornell.

The Senate passed its time profitably yeserday in listening to Mr. BECR's further exposure of the BRADY-KEY star route mail service irregularities. The more this subject is agitated the worse it looks for the Post Office Department Ring and the contractors who thrive with it. Mr. EDMUNDS introduced an elaborate bill providing for the declaring of the Presidential count. The Senate by party vote declined to grant Mr. KELLOGG an investigation into accusations that he helped to precipitate the scandals attached recently to another Sena-

The House found itself in political debate over the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was not ended as the hour for adjournment was

Those who wish to celebrate St. PATRICK'S Day, aid the Irish Relief Fund, and enjoy hemselves at the same time, need not lack for opportunity, parade or no parade. At a dozen or more theatres in the city there will be special matines performances, and Mr. GILMORE proposes to give three grand concerts in Madisor Square Garden, with a huge chorus, three brass bands, 100 anvils, and other attractions of quieter nature. By the side of these entertain ments a tramp through the mud does not offer

RENO is at last out of the army, R. B HAYES signing the order of dismissal yesterday. A good riddance!

Old-fashioned notions of morality and decency still linger in Kentucky. Witness the refusal of the House of Representatives of that State to lend its hall to HENRY WARD BEECHER

When it comes to question of veracity between the Hon, WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Pennsylvania and Nat. McKay, Secon Roseson's partner in the Navy Ring frauds, the public will not nesitate to believe Mr. KELLEY, Yet Mr. KELLEY's plainly expressed wish, made before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, that he might be allowed to prove that McKay corruptly approached him with reference to the tariff on sugar, should be gratified, as an act of justice toward Mr. KELLEY rather than in expectation that the public can learn anything worse of Mc-Kay than is already known.

The first free fight of the new Parliamentary elections has come off over the candidacy of Mr. LABOUCHERE. He will probably be able to turn it to account, as he did his personal tussle with Mr. Lawson.

The Lincolnshire handleap race, which comes off to-day, will bring together, no doubt, some excellent contestants, Mr. LORILLARD has four entries, Parole, Pappoose, Wallenstein, and Sly Dance, each carrying a higher weight then any English horse of his age or class; but it is not yet certainly known which of the four will start. Among the famous six-year-olds are Placida, the winner of the Oaks in 1877, and now, according to one report, to be ridden by ARCHER; Briglia, backed heavily on account of her light impost of 98 lbs.; Rosy Cross, well known as a three-year-old; and Midlothian. carrying eighteen pounds less than Parole, Among the famous five-year-olds are Fiddle string, Lincolnshire, and Quickstiver, the latter carrying thirty-six pounds less than Parole. and only two pounds more than the three-year olds Wallenstein and Sly Dance. At the top of the four-year-olds, and carrying Parole's weight, 126 lbs., is Peter, the favorite for the Derby last year, until the death of his owner withdrew him, and afterward the winner of the Stewards' Cup at the Goodwood meeting. Horizon, Elf King, and other well-known racers figure in the list. But of eighty-four entries. only twenty-six declared forfeit after the handicapping, so that a good number are expected to ome to the post at this first great race of the

JORGE ISAACS now appears as provisional President of Antioquia, in Colombia, vice PEDRO ROSTEPO: but as the machinations of the latter's ally, RENJIFO, in the State of Cauca, are alarming, the whole republic is announced by President TRUSILLO to be under martial law. Perhaps the incoming President, Dr. RAFAEL NUSEZ, may bring peace, but a sure resort would be another visit from M. Dr Lessers, a all parties agree that in his presence revolutions are out of order.

Boston is nearly convinced that she needs apid transit, but is not by any means so clear as to the form in which she wants it. One of the writers on the underground-tunnel side of the question affirms that Bostonians would never submit to the nuisance of climbing up stairs, as the New Yorkers do, to get to th train; if the elevated plan is adopted, it must be he says, with modifications in the shape of elevators and stationary engines, instead of the loisy, greasy, and dangerous locomotive.

An interesting subject has been discussed at two meetings of French citizens recently held in this city. The centennial celebration of the surrender at Yorktown would not be worthy of the event without the participation of represen-tatives of France. We cannot expect a cooperation so grand as that which marked the grea battle itself; but if M. CHOTTEAU's idea of sending to this country a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a military band should appeal favorably to the French Government, this contingent would form a memorable part of the pareant to be expected on the 19th of October, 1881. The early suggestion of sending. also, a squadron of cavalry is less likely of consummation, unless the men should be temporarily remounted here. On the other hand, it pointed out that French men-of-war. with their sailors and marines, will undoubted by present. If, also, in whole or in part, the scheme of sending troops should be carried out it would greatly add to the spirit of the

celebration. Congress should take care that generous invitations and proposals are no wanting on the part of our people.

There was another exhibition of the operation of expert testimony yesterday. This time it was in regard to the sanity of the young Hebrew merchant, ABRAM GOSLING, One medical expert, Dr. RANNEY, swore that Gosland exhibited no symptoms of paresis; that he was perfectly sane. Then Dr. SPITZKA swore that he, too, was an expert in mental diseases, and that the young merchant exhibited all the signs of general paresis, and that he was undoubtedly

On the whole, there are safer, if less exciting, business enterprises than conspigacy to steal a fat estate, as the men who were f sent to State prison by Judge Nixon at Trenton. resterday, have found out to their cost.

Now it is an ex-superintendent of a New England railroad who has been forging for two years back, and to the tune of \$80,000.

The charming harmonies devised by PAT-RICK SARSPIELD GILMORE for his St. Patrick's Day concerts are appropriate for the occasion To have "Garryowen" and the "Star Spangled Banner" going on at the same time, in the same hall, half the band playing the Irish and the other half the American air, not only appeals strongly to lovers of music, but will forcibly remind hearers of the peculiar trait of St. Patrick's Day street parades, where the generous supply of bands in the column gives the hearer all the advantages of mingling three different tunes-one gradually growing fainter ahead, a second in full blast directly in front, and a third gradually approaching a few yards uway. Perhaps this familiar experience nished Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore with his idea for the mixture of "Garryowen' and the"Banner," which he further exemplifies by having 600 voices sing "Let Erin Remember the Days of Old." while 100 instruments play "Yankee Doodle" as an accompaniment. When to these treats of melody is added the Anvil Chorus, Boston style, with three bands, three prima donnas, three pianists, three cornetists, a grand orchestra, a drum corps, a chime of bells, 200 sopranos, 125 altos, 100 tenors 175 bassos, and a colored brigade of 100 anvil beaters in picturesque uniform, no wonder that PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE claims that he will illustrate the truth of the fine saying that Erin go Unum e pluribus Bragh.

A German Republican Paper Against th

From der Nese Fork Republikane Had the Utica Convention been wise enough to give the people a platform relating to their material interests, every Republican would have said amen to it. But the apple of discord in the policy of "three terms, and, if necessary, for life," was thrown into the Republi can camp, and the consequences are apparent. Everywhere in the whole State the opposition to the third-term heresy manifests itself, and, instead of showing an unbroken front to the common enemy, all true and tried Republicans of principle must first fight these heretics in their own organization and make them powerless to do harm. If it should not succeed to break the neck of this third-term business, we would suggest a good alternative. Let a Republican Congress be elected at all hazards, which may hold a possible Democratic President in check and control national legislation. Then the Republican machine, as it now exists, could be renovated to some purpose, and when mended it could be intrusted to other hands, who would manage it with more regard for the rights of others than the close corporation now do.

WHAT DO WHALES SPOUT

Testimony from Various Observers who have

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would ike to have Mr. Josiah Carpenter, whose letter appears in to-day's Sus, tell me what whales do spout if they do

not spont water. I ask for information.

I have myself chased sperm whales, finbacks, and blackfish, and have been alouzside of them, and have certainly seen them spout something, whether water or not I cannot say; but it certainly looked like it. I have also seen them spout blood when mortally wounded. If they do not spout water, what is it they spout? Allowing that they do not, what is the meaning of the call "There blows," which the lookout gives to warn

call "There blows," which the lookout gives to warn the men of the presence of cetaceans! Mr. Carpetter must know that this is not the only call that is given, as "There she breather." "White water," and other phrases are shouted out, a white has a hole in the top of his head for! Also whether porpoises and cow fish temale porpoises spout, as they have the same hole! BROOKLYN, March 16.

To yet Everyon of The New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : In reference to the let ter of Josiah Carpenter on the subject of the spouting o ter of Josiah Carpenter on the subject of the spouting of whales, I beg to refer to Alexander von Humboldt, the creat German materialist. Furthermore, I myself, being of an oil sealaring traveller, have witnessed the spouting of whales on several occasions. As to Josiah Carpenter having been on the back of a five whale, it reminds us of the well-known at ry of Sinthad the Saitor. Nav Yosk, March 16.

To the Edition of The Sun—Sir Josiah Carpenter says

that if Capt. Gibbs will show him a whale which sponts water he "will make him a handsome present." I think he outst to make Capt. Gibbs a present if he will let him see a whale spouting anything. Does Capt. Gibbs keep an aquarum, or does he carry whale a bour in his pocket? There she blows? Bid Josah ever fear those thrilling words from the lookout at the mast lead? If he sld, did he ever ask what she blowed? Bid she blow like Jostah when he said he had been on the backs of a few whales? I would like to ask Josah what he thinks the while wast! Ow that Josah, as man so theremak! I triendly with whates that they allow him to stand on their backs, thinks is the difference between blowing and spouting?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In response to " Jo-Surely a whale does not spout cil, it does not spout blood un'ess struck, and I am certain that Josiah was not long unless struck, and I am certain that Josiah was not long enough on the back of a whale life he was there at all) to know what the whale spouts or, as whalers call it, "blowa." I have been in boats that I rould ret on the back of a whale, but, on the contrary, after the boat in which I was had been upset from the cut of the way of the whale. A whole site right struck goes at the rate of thirty knots an hour, deal against the wind. I guess Josiah means a porpose.

As OLD Whales.

WASHINGTON, March 16.-Treasurer Gilfillan WARRINGTON, March 16.—Treasurer Gillillan to-day received \$2,200, to be placed to the credit of the conscience fund, as follows: Nine hundred deliars in an envelope postmarked Bultimore, a slip of paper being enclosed with the words. "Income tax" written upon it, \$300 received anonymously from New York by the Hon. 8 B. Chittenden to be applied to the Givernment, debt, and \$800, by check, apostmarked \$1. Paul and \$800, with green enclosure upon which was written, "For conscience fund."

Railroad Traffic Stopped by a Strike.

PIEDMONT, W. Va., March 16.-The train men randows, w. va., March 16.—The train men and track men on the Cumberland and Piedmont Rail-road struck yesterday for an advance of fity cents a day. The company refused to comply with their demands consequently there were no trains—with the exception of one passenger train—run during the day. This strike entires and coal miliers in this reston to suspend operations until the strikers and the railroad company come to terms. About 10,820 miners are thus thrown out of employment.

Against the Hepburn Bill. ALBANY, March 16 .- The Assembly Railroad

Committee to-day heard the Syracuse merchants, ship-pers, manufacturers, and jubbers, who sppeared against the Hepburn Railroad bill. Notwith-tanding a pouring rain, there was an immense crowd in the Assembly chamber, more than 700 persons from Syracuse being present. The railroads were represented by their of-ficers and attorneys.

Tales and poems, essays upon art, music, and natural history, sketches of travel and adventure at home and abroad, and sundry other contributions on subjects of interest are to be found in Harper's Magazine for April. The table of contents is singularly attractive and as we turn over the pages and sean the articles and the tilustrations, we see what a feast is furnished in these pages for the myriads who will enjoy them. The

THE STRONG PROTEST OF A PATRIOTIC REPUBLICAN

supreme rule of the civil power, and if this be

the treason to party, the traitors will soon tri-

Ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri on the Third-Term Movement. Extracts from a Speech Delicered at St. Louis. I for one am not ashamed to confess that I am tired of military methods. I long for the

umph, and the party cease to exist.

Again I appeal to Republicans and ask them if the methods and policies of Gen. Grant's last administration deserve party approval. If so, the party itself is unworthy of public confidence. I put aside the nepotism that disgraced and the corruptions that dishonored that administration, with the simple remark that no party can approve them without loss of success, and no man can enderse them without less of selfrespect. Let them remain covered by that veil

clothed them. But I, as an humble member of the party,

party; in the examples of Jefferson and Madisson and Monroe we have an interpretation by the old Republican party, and in the example of Gen, Jackson we have an interpretation by the modern Democratic party. These precedents have, so far, been of such authority that no party has ventured to disregard them. The rule is not written in the Constitution, but it is written in the hearts and the consciences of the American people.

In the third place, this nomination involves an absolute surrender of principles enunciated

an absolute surrender of principles enunciated by the present Republican party itself. In 1875 the question of a successor to Gen. Grant was discussed in the several Republican State Conventions. Gen. Campbell, a leading member of the Pennsylvania Convention, offered the following dution, which was received with enthus

astic applause: astic applicase:

It at the unjust aspersions attempted to be made upon the character of the President by his enemies, through their persistent and ottrepeated assertion of a desire upon his part to secure a nomination for a third term, and the properties of the p

American people as the Constitution itself.

Mr. Hahn of Philadelphia offered a second anti-third-term resolution in these words;

Resolution That the Republican party of Pennsylvania hereby affirms its afference to the well-defined policy of the fathers of the republic, which has limited the duration of the time of any incument of the Presidential office to a period not exceeding that of Washington and the caviter Presidents and any departure from these well-settled precedents would be universe, impositic, and

These resolutions being referred to a com-nities, the following substitute was reported to he Convention, and unanimously adopted as de-laring the sentiments of the Republican party

The rule, though unwritten, is recognized as law. The examples of former Presidents are admitted to be wise, and the opposition of the Republican party to a third term, not a continuous but any third term whatever, is declared to be analterable. If Pennsylvania changes, it is her fault, not ours.
On the 2d of June of the same year, the Republican Convention of Ohio adopted as the eleventh resolution of its platform the following:

The observance of Washington's example in retiring a the close of a second Presidential term will be in the fu-ture, as it has been in the past, regarded as a lunda-mental rule in the nawritten law of the republic. On the 9th of September of the same year the State Convention of New York adopted, without State Convention of New York adopted, without dissent, the following resolution:

Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unaiterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term.

If New York changes and I do not, I am the better Republican.
On the 15th of December, 1875, the House of Representatives of the United States adopted, by a vote of 234 year to 18 nays, the following:

Readent, that in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents is retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honorred custom would be unwise unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to free institutions.

wished washed been upset. I continued to retout of the way of the whale. A whale site being struck goes at the rate of thirty knots an hour, dead against the wind. I guess Jonah means a porpoise.

AN OLD WHALER.

The New Funding Bill's Prospects.

Washington, March 16.—Saturday next has been assigned by the House for the consideration of Nr. Wood's Funding bill. The delay in acting upon it has been due to the fact that several special orders took precedence ever it, while the protiscled discussion upon the save visies has retarded all other states to the exclusion of other bills so that several days may elapse beyond the day set before the debate upon the Funding bill sentered upon Meanwhile the opinion prevails that My per cent, is the proper rate of interest for the new bounds to bear, and, aside from the lew uiter Greenbackers, no serious opposition to the passage of the bill is anticipated.

Prohibition in Obie.

Des Moines, March 16.—In the House the Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported in favor of adopting the Senate substitute for the House of the prohibition constitutional amendment, and it was put on its passage without discussion, and adopted by a viste of 60 to 28. The amendment ast will go be the next Localization for ratheation is as follows: No person shall manufactore for sale, or sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including all manufactore for sale, or sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including all manufactore for sale, or sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including all manufactore for sale, or sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including all the probabilities for the violation of the provisions hereof."

Men with Consciences.

Warnington, and alloyed to provide any interpretation of the probabilities for the violation of the provisions hereof. The amendment as the form of the probabilities for the violation of the provisions hereof. Th

be but one who could protect the public weal. It denies the principle of self-government, and flies in the face of divine truth, that "in the multitude of counsellors is safety."

It graciously admits that for ordinary occasions and in peaceful times the masses may possibly know what is best for themselves; but in periods of danger, when great and momentous interests are at stake, when excitement has overwhelmed the average mind, it needs the strong hand, the cool head, and the patriotic heart of some superior mortal to protect the rights of the ignorant masses.

In the fourth place, the nomination of Gen. Grant, if made, will be the work of an active and aggressive faction of the party, which, like the craftsmen at Ediesus, who, finding their craft in danger to be set at naught by the publication of the truth, cry out at every corner, "Great is Grant of the Republicans!" As we believe that with the corruption of his administration and the jealousies and dangers of a third term, he cannot be elected, in confirmation of our convictions on this subject we beginned to submit a few facts from recent history.

In 1872 John A. Dix was elected Governor of New York by 51.825 Republican majority. In 1874 he was renominated upon a platform endorsing the administration of Gen. Grant, which was construed by the Republicans as a recommendation of a third term. At the polls he was defeated by Samuel J. Tilden by a majority of 50.317, indicating a change of 102.000 in the short space of two years. In 1872 John F. Hartranft was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority of 50.317, indicating a change of 102.000 in the short space of two years. In 1872 John F. Hartranft was elected Governor by a majority of 450.3 The Republican majority in Onto in 1872 was 34.208. In 1874 the Democrat, was elected Izeutenant-Governor by a majority of 450.30 The Republican majority in Onto in 1872 was 34.208. In 1874 the Democrate was decaded by Bonday of the Democrate was elected Izeutenant Governor by a majority of 47.30. The Republican ma in 1872 a majority of upon 1874 it was carried by the Democrats. New Jersey gave him in 1872 14.180 majority, and in 1874 gave the Democratic candidate 13.232 majority against a pronounced friend of the third term. Massachusetts gave Grant in 1872 74.212 majority, and elected Gaston, Democrat, Government of the control of the control

nor, in 1874, by 7.032 majority. The discussion of the third-term issue in 1874 sent to the United States Senate Kernan of New York, Wallace of Pennsylvania, McDenaid of Indiana, Thurman of Ohio, and Randolgh of New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Hillinois gave Republican majorities in 1872 amounting to over 280,000. At the State elections of 1874 the same States give an aggregate Demogratie majority of 141,000. When Gen. Grant was first elected, Alabams, Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Weset Virginia were Republican States. A short line thereafter Virginia, Texas, and Mississipol were reconstructed and admitted as Republican States. Before 1872, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas become Demogratic. During his second term the other eight States were lost to the Republican party.

the other eight. States were lost to the Republican party.

In the fifth place, we oppose him on the ground that his military methods tend to provoke civil strife, and ensanger the public peace. His friends urge his nomination on the ground that he will give to the county a strong government. If they mean that the Government is to be made strong in the affections and confidence of the people, we don't oppose the object in view. If they mean strong in the sense of military force, it breachts an overwheiming reason against his election. of charity with which a generous public has lection.
The Government of the United States admin-

or charity with which a generous public has clothed them.

But I, as an humble member of the party, have a right to protest against their being drawn into Issue in the next canvass. I amported Gen. Grant in 1868. Under protest II supported lim again in 1872. It his acts failed to receive the approval of my conscience, I did not break my party fealty. I hoped for better things under some other leader.

T is seldom that the warrior is a statesman. It seems no decreed that supreme excellence is not concentrated in one man, and this fact tends to prove the correctness of republican is estitutions. It is an argument against dictators, kings, and monarchs.

After the late war a spirit of gratitude induced the election of Gen. Grant. We joined with his friends in bestowing upon him all the civic honors enjoyed by the Father of his Country. We are willing to admit that he deserved them, but that he should ask for more renders him unworthy of what he has, But against all these considerations it is painfully evident that a large number of our party friends, marshalled by distinguished senators, whom the spirit of our institutions forbids to interfere, are pressing forward the renomination of Gen. Grant. We take this occasion to enter our solemn protest against their action.

In the first place, we believe that his nomination commits the party to a defence of measures and policies which are wholly indefensible. In that event the acts of his last administration such a canvase.

In the second place, his nomination to a third term is against their action.

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In the grating the constitution as interpreted by those who framed it, and by those who lived at the time of its formation.

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SHERMAN INFLUENCING WALL STREET. His Purchase of Bonds Affecting the Money

Market and the Price of Stocks. WASHINGTON, March 16 .- John Sherman's manipulation of Government bonds in Wall street has caused much unfavorable comment here. It is charged that he is using his influence in a way which will secure for him the influence of capitalists in New York to further his Ruence of capitalists in New York to further his Presidential aspirations. Purchases of bonds for the sinking fund are made at irregular intervals out of the surplus revenues of the Government. It has been noticed that of late these purchases have been made at a time when there was a stringency in the money market. Telegrams are constantly received here from New York stock operators to learn how large purchases of bonds are to be made by Sherman. It is not charged that Sherman is using the infermation of which he alone is possessor to deal in stocks, but the opportunities for successful speculation on his part or on the part of his pet firm of bankers in New York appear to be unlimited.

MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Large Deficiency Appropriations Agreed Upon by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- The House Appropriations Committee will report an amendment to the special deficiency bill now pending in the House, providing for an appropriation of \$6,665,000 to complete the payment of pensions for the present fiscal year, ending June sions for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880. The sum of \$56,100,000 has already been appropriated, and this last item will swell the aggregate to \$62,765,000 required to pay the pension rolls during 1880. The Pension bill for 1881, which has already become a law, appropriates \$32,400,000. It is estimated, however, judging from the large number of additions to the rolls which are continually being made, that the next Congress will be called upon to pass a still larger deficiency bill to meet the requirements of the Pension Bureau.

GLOOMY ST. PETERSBURG.

How Spring Opens on the Nevn-The Czar's

Brother and Son Under Suspicion St. Petersburg, Feb. 25 .- After the tempest, fair weather, says one of our Russian proverbs. But the tempest now howling about our ears shows no signs of letting up, and fair weather seems a great way off. Since the attempt to blow up the Czar in his own dining room, the conditions of life in St. Petersburg. uncomfortable enough before, have become almost unendurable. The atmosphere is not good to breathe; lungs that have ever inhaled the air of freedom find it stifling. Fear and suspicion brood over the city; the policeman

the air of freedom find it stifling. Fear and suspicion brood over the city; the policeman and the spy are everywhere; society and traffle are alike paralyzed; neighbor distrusts and shuns neighbor.

In such a state of things any rumor, however incredible it might seem at another time, finds ready circulation and credence. Thus there are many who believe that, soon after the explosion, a body of policemen visited the Marble Palace, the residence of the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Constantine, searched it from top to bottom, and when they went away carried with them certain compromising papers. It is a fact that on the 17th of February the Grand Duke Constantine suddenly left St. Petersburg for Croustadt, nominally on an official visit of inspection as Admiral of the Navy. But people now recall the pretensions of his wife to the crown of Poland and his own suspicious relations with the Polish insurgents of 1863. Rightly or wrongly, he has been credited with a flerce ambition to be Czar. Suppose Alexander II. and the Czarewitch suddenly swept out of his way by Nibilist dynamite; what more easy than to proclaim himself Czar, and what better place for such proclamation than the fortress of Cronstadt?

Even the Czarewitch is under suspicion. His open patronage of the so-called "Russian party," the Muscovite Know-Nothings, his unconcealed dislike of the Germans who surround the Czar, his liberal opinions and his disapproval of extreme measures, have produced an alienation between the son and father which is no secret to the courtiers or to the weil-informed public.

At this dismal time, some of us find comfort in a report that the hated Third Section is on its last legs, and that its head, Gen. Drentein, feels the power that has been exervised so relentlessly slipping away from him. If the Phird Section did not know in advance of the plot to blow up the Czar, it is inefficient; if it knew and yet did not prevent the attempt, it, too, is infected with Nihilism. Either horn of the dilemma is sharp.

too. is infected with Nihiliam. Either horn of the dilemma is sharp.

It is whispered here that the Government has discovered that the real heads of the revolution are, and have been all the time, in this city, if not in the imperial palace itself. If so, we may be on the eve of startling revelations. How St. Patrick Came to be Born on the

Seventeenth. 'Twas on the eighth day of March—some people say— St Patrick at midnight first saw the day; While others declare 'twas on the ninth he was born. Twas all a mistake betwint midnight and morn. For mistakes will occur in a hurry and sheek; Some blamed the baby, some blamed the clock.

Now, the first faction fight in Ould Ireland, they say, Was one on account of St. Patrick's birthday. Some fought for the eighth; for the minth more would die Those that didn't see right got bunged in the eve; Until ould Father Murphy, the parish director, Who now and then cave them a bit of a lecthur, Says he, " B'yes, don't be niways dividin'; Sometimes combine; there's a way av decidin'-

Eight wid nine gives us seventeen—that is the mark — Lave that be bis birthday." "Amen," says the Clark. D. M. W. On the Decense of L. P. Defended to G. Wissbington Childs. A. M.
Little Pittsburgh, thou has fallen,
And our loss is said and sore.
But the shart we yet may deepen,
And at last strike rich pay gre.
Wall.

Sick headache, languor, and melancholy generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered atomach, or contiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jaynes San attective fills will speedily remove, by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return—4ds.

SUNBEAMS.

-The London Journal of Science asserts that the one thing lacking to make the beauty of American women perfect—increase of lat-is now supplied.

-An old lady walked out of a car on the Inton Pacific Badroad while she was instasteep, stepped off the platform, and was not much hurt, though the train was going twenty five miles an hou

... The charge on which the Rev. J. W. Reid

is to be tried before a church tribunal at Greenville.
Mich., is "unministerial and unchristian conduct," and
the specification asserts that he dea's in wheat options. -The Lewiston Water Power Company is building a tremendous dam at the foot of thet

Lake, Me. It will be 500 feet long, 20 feet bign, with 13 gates, and will make a lake with an area of 40 square miles -There is a new accusation against Theodore Tilton. The Springfield Republicus says that in less turning in that city, he said "lifeel" for "lifeal," "phide! for " page" "gra-is" for "grace," "manen" for

"pass" for "pass," and "e-la-gin" for "engine"

—The number of new works issued in Germany in 1879 amounted to 14,179, as against in 1972 in the previous year. The greatest increase is shown in the departments of jurisprudence, politics, and statistics; the decime is most visible in all departments of befor letters.

-Young Japanese children scarcefy ever cry, because great care is taken to keep out of their way every possible cause of irritation. It is probably in con-sequence of this that the Japs are, as a race, almost exasperatingly good bumored, so that a servant $\kappa =$ scolded will often merely reply by a beauting smile. -Miss Moore gave recitations in Portland. Me., and the dogs said: "She is at times very foreitie in her delivery, and towers in her dignity in a way that

meant to say, according to a subsequent explanation, was -Sir Bache Cunard is now the owner of Nevill's floit, Leicestershire, one of the chiest places; England. It belonged up to a very few years ago to the Nevilla, who had held it for many centuries, and con-tained one of the most curious collections in England. It was purchased by Sir Hache's brother, who was recently

sometimes almost degenerates in a strut," but what i

killed while playing at poto. -Consolation for the state of things in Russia must be rather hard to find, but an Odessa paper the Festivit, has discovered a little in observing the Queen Victoria is as unsafe in the open air as the Can-It finds that when the Queen opened Parliament she wa

in such dread of the Gommonsterof thome rulers that thousands of policemen escorted her through the streets. —There is a difference of just one pound in the total rowing weights of the Oxford and Cambridge crews this year, the Oxford crew, including cox-wain, weighing 102 stones 4 pounds; the Cambridge, includes coxswein, 102 stones 5 pounds. The heaviest manin either crew is R. D. Davis (First Trinity), 182 pounds, who pulls No. 6 in the Cambridge boat Baillie, the Cam bridge stroke, weighs 158 pounds, and West, the Oxford stroke, weighs 157 pounds.

The Château of Bagateile, which the Comte d'Artois, afterward Charles X., had built in six weeks in order to win a bet of 100,000 frames that he had made with Marie Autoinette, is now in the possession of Sir Richard Wallace. At the entrance to the garden were two bronze statues, Hippomene and Atalanta. The other night some thieves scaled the park wall and stole Hippe have not yet discovered any traces of them.

-Miss Roseberry wanted to marry Mr Deputy, at Seymour, Ind., but her father commanded be to marry Mr. Bowers, and appointed a day for the wed ding. On the evening before she secretly became Mra. Deputy. She was on hand for the other ceremony, how-ever, and it proceeded smoothly as far as the question whether anybody objected, when Mr. Deputy remarked that he had an objection—a triffing one, which he felt some rejuctance about mentioning—the lady was his wife. -Cetywayo is engaged in making mental notes. He has calculated that each charge fired by the

in not answering his message of contrition as showing a great lack of courtesy, but he remains confident of hi return to Zululand. For the present his chief regret is that his connubial circle is so unlearably small. -The fall of a ballet dancer on the stage of a theatre is described as follows in the Boston Herald "She came capering down, pointing one foot to 6 o'clack and the other to high noon, when of a sudden both fee flew up at once, and she sat down with what the reporter of a hanging would call a 'duil thud.' There was the

foreign men-of-war now in Table Bay in saluting the fort

was of the value of an ox. He also concludes that it is

occurred, and it remained there for a few second through force of habit; but gradually it was displaced by an expression of deep, deep disgust, and her tips moved while the people wondered what she was saving. -Germany, with a population of 42,000,000 has 60,000 schools and an attendance of 6,000,000 pupils. Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 34,000,000, has 58,000 schools and 3,000,000 pupils; Austria-Humary, with a population of 37,000,000, has 30,000 schools and 3,000,000 pupils; France, with a population of 37,000,000 has 71,000 schools and 4,700,000 pupils: Spain, with a sepulation of 17,000,000, has 20,000 schools and 1,600,000 publis; Italy, with a population of 28,000,000, has 47,000

customary idiotic smile on her face when the misha;

schools and 1,900,000 pupils; and Russia, with a nopula tion of 74,000,000, has 32,000 schools and 1,100,000 mum -A church organist at Aratoff, near Kieff, lately confessed on his death bed to the murder, twenty years ago, of a farmer. He committed the crime with the priest's justol, which he stole and then placed in the sacristy, confessed to the priest, so as to preclude the latter from giving evidence against him without infring ing the obligation of secrecy, and then went and denounced the priest as the culprit. The priest, who vainly protested his innocence, was sentenced to hard laber to life, and on his liberation being applied for on the strength of the organist's death-bed confession, the reply

was that he had died a few months before. -Efforts are making in Athens to prevail n the Government to remove to that city the sculpture found at Olympia in the course of the German excavato be preserved in the centres where they are found, so far as possible. In the case of Olympia there are circum stances which were not contemplated when this law was framed, and it is hoped that the Government will agree to the removal of the sculptures to Athens, where there is room for them in the National Museum. Olympia is difficult of access and ill provided with accommoda-tion, while Athens is in both respects the reverse.

-Considerable excitement has been aroused within the last few days at Strasburg by the proceedings of a stranger, who makes his appearance at mightfall in the less frequented thoroughtares, armed with a double-edged poniard, and as soon as he perceives an unpretected female strikes her on the right breast with his weapon. inflicting a slight wound of from half to three-quarters of an inch deep. Since Feb. 18 he has succeeded in stabiling fifteen women, upon each occasion taking to flight before his victims had sufficiently recovered from their terror to raise an alarm. The imperial police authorities hav made search for him. A large reward is now offered by the Governor for the setzure of the brave.

-There was a stormy meeting of the Jewish congregation. Both Hamedrash, in Chicago, the men berabeing divided on the question of retaining the Mex-L Anixer as rabbi. Max Nathan was called to the chair but he did not wish to serve, and tried to escape from the synagogue. The door was harred against itim, and he attempted to get out through a window. contestants helped him, while others held him back A young woman grabbed him by the bottoms of his tron-sers, and tugged so hard that the garment suddenly cause off in her hands. There was a flashing of red flaund drawers in the air as Nathan flew out at the window and the meeting was confusedly adjourned.

-A parrot was allowed to give evidence at the Westminster police court, the other day. The bird was claimed by Mrs Tanner, who said that it had stcaped from its cage and been caught by Mr refused to give it up. Mr Issaes admitted that he had caught the parrot, but disputed Mrs. Tanuer's ownership. Mrs. Tanuer's ownership. Mrs. Tanuer's aid the bird could not talk much, but could say "mother" quite plantly. Mr. leanes said it was in the habit of saving." my lord." The magistrate directed that the parrot should be kept for some hours to see if it wri-fled either statement. During the attermin the bird gave such satisfactory evidence in favor of Mrs. Tabler's statement that it was ordered to be restored to her

-A range of barracks, which are the largest buildings of the kind in Rossis, and perhaps in the world, has been intely completed at Moscow. The facult is 3,500 feet long, and the blocks are all three stories high. Beparate blocks-connected by carridors-are pri vided for the accommodation of the men, for institu-tional and drill purposes, for sick quarters, and for the officers. The rooms for the men are of large size, the cellings being supported on light from pillars, with win-dows on both sides, while all parts of the buildings are also provided with very perford arrangements for warn-ing them by means of hot air, and also for lossings addquate ventilation. Each company has a meas room at arated altogether from the sleeping room of the men, and a large and commedious kitchen Water is earred throughout the building. In a separate block rooms are set apart for officers' clubs.

-In the course of a discussion in the Philadelphia Methodist Conference, a chergyman charges that a Bishop had demanded and received from the grown that a Bishop had demanded and received from the state of a certain courch the preacher whom they would have preacher whom they would have been presented for the case of tollows: "When the matter came before the committee of the church that asked for the minister, bishop basis told them that if they got the minister they asked for it would crowd another man to the wall. Then she committee offered the \$500 as supplemental asisty for his minister offered the \$500 as supplemental asisty for his support in another charge. The same church—finds of Philadelphia—did a similar thing a few years aco. The master thus secured was the Rey Mr Exercit." Obrother disapproved of the "bushing up of minuters hi the payment of supplemental salaries," and a other rather bitterly remarked. "The churches of the greatest wealth can have their wishes complied with at all times."